

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC, ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Vol. LXI.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

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No. 25.

Maine Farmer.

The cows that are to engage in the dairy test at the World's Fair are all given daily exercise. No doubt they will make a better record for it.

The variations in milk at the Deerfoot Guernsey Dairy, as given in another column, by the Superintendent of the factory, is of interest to all keepers of cows. The milk is creamed by a separator and each patron is credited for the butter fat found in his milk.

The Red Polled cattle have withdrawn from the dairy test at the World's Fair. The reason for the withdrawal is thus stated: "Owing to recent changes in the rules governing the proposed milk test in connection with the World's Columbian Exhibition, and the enormous expense which it is now apparent will be involved in the associations taking part, it has been definitely decided not to enter the Red Polleds." This is to be regretted, as the public wish to know more of the merits of this breed of stock.

The New York legislature has passed a bill, which is now a law, creating a Department of Agriculture to be presided over by a Commissioner on a four thousand dollar salary, with bureaus in charge of the different lines of organized work as now provided. The farmers generally look upon this as a piece of engineering for partisan politics, rather than an effort for the promotion of agricultural affairs. State Dairy Commissioner Schraub, a lawyer, is made the Commissioner of Agriculture, with a patronage at his disposal of a hundred thousand dollars.

Chief Buchanan has appointed Mr. W. H. Gilbert of New York Superintendent of the dairy exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. H. B. Gurlier of Illinois is to be placed in charge of the working dairy. Mr. Gilbert is a well known expert dairy operator, who has been in charge the past year of the itinerant "dairy schools" carried on under the auspices of the State Dairymen's Association, and was in charge of the butter making at the New York Food Exposition last October. Mr. Gurlier is one of the firm of Gurlier Bros., proprietors and operators of one of the most noted butter factories in the West. For two winters he has been instructor in butter making at the Vermont Dairy School, Burlington. These appointments will meet the universal approval of the dairy interests of the country.

ARE YOU READY?

Cold weather has characterized the month of April, and as a result the season is backward. Farm work is late and will have to be put through with a rush. Hardly more than a month of seed time remains much work into a short time and compels the enterprising farmer to hasten. The man who prepared for all this last fall, now has the satisfaction of being ready to accomplish the most possible in the brief time at his command. Every advantage should now be taken to prepare in every way possible for accomplishing much farm work in a brief time. Good tools, good teams, wide-awake help, pluck and energy, will enable a farmer to overcome in a measure, the disadvantages always accompanying the occurrence of a short season like the present. Let not a day pass unimproved to the utmost to accomplish the most possible in its proper season. Forethought may do more in forwarding work than overwork or long days.

Plant the early peas, sprout the early potatoes—the ground is yet too cold to reward them by planting—and prepare the garden for the early vegetables whose seeds will germinate before the soil takes on its summer heat. Look after, with all the rest, those matters that specially contribute to the necessities and pleasures of the family on the farm.

HOME-MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

"They can't be mixed so cheaply by hand as with the machinery prepared to do the work at the manufactory," is the expression frequently made by visitors when inspecting fertilizer works. Of course they cannot! This is not the reason at all that home-mixed fertilizers can be compounded and prepared for use by the farmer at less cost than the goods ready made can be purchased of the manufacturers. The farmer wishing to prepare his own fertilizer can go into the wholesale market and for cash down purchase the material of which it is compounded at the lowest cash price for the amount wanted. These can be taken to the farm and mixed by the more costly method of hand work, and still cost less than like goods in agents' hands as has frequently been shown by Prof. Jordan in his annual reports. This comes not from any less cost of labor involved, for there is none, but for the reason that all the losses and all middle profits, all the cost of accumulating interest by the way are avoided. By going back to the source of the material, the cost is kept down to the lowest possible figure. Manufacturers must have their dividends, agents their profits, invested capital its interest on goods held over, and the aggregate of these adds quite a figure to the cost. Hence the recommendation that farmers

buy the separate ingredients of these fertilizers and prepare them for use at the farm.

BLACK KNOT.

The ravages of black knot on plum trees in this State for the two past seasons have been beyond anything of the kind ever before encountered by fruit growers. The stereotyped prescription of "cut out the knots as fast as they appear," simply has resulted in many cases when carried out in gradually and surely cutting away nearly all branches, and a close examination this spring will call for the rest. This condition we are glad to say is not universal but is so general as to seriously discourage ventures in plum culture. Evidently something different from such treatment is needed among the plum trees if we are to harvest fruit instead of black knot.

Prof. Bailey of Cornell is engaged in conducting a line of experiments to determine if black knot can be prevented by fungicides, the trial being held in the plum orchards of Geo. T. Powell of Ghent, who had a very promising orchard seriously injured by this disease. The orchard has been laid off in plots to be sprayed with different materials the coming season. The work is being done under the supervision of E. G. Lodeman, Assistant Horticulturist to the Cornell Experiment Station. The experiment will be watched with interest.

ADULTERATIONS IN FOOD.

Do we need a pure-food law? The Ohio Dairy and Food Commissioner, McNeal, states that out of 500 samples, covering almost every article of manufactured food analyzed in the last nine months' time, more than eighty per cent. were adulterated. Dr. McNeal makes the further alarming statement that "more deaths are caused by the use of these articles as food adulterants than are caused by the most deadly disease that infects our community." Yet people are trembling over microbes, bacteria and foul air and commanding the aid of science to relieve them from these surrounding dangers, without giving a thought, even to the fact that they are all the while feeding on disease, and possible death, at every meal, and with far more of certainty that they are present. It would seem that the food of an enlightened people should be what they want it, that it should be pure, healthful and restorative. From the statements of Dr. McNeal it would seem that with our efforts at immunity from disease through our surroundings, it would be well also to protect ourselves against the alarming evil of adulterated food articles.

CONNECTICUT FARMERS WIN.

Under the lead of Hon. H. H. Hale, the wide awake and widely known fruit grower of South Glastonbury as leader in the House of Representatives, with Dr. Geo. A. Bowen, Master of the State Grange, in charge of the rallying forces at large, the farmers of Connecticut have through a valiant effort won a signal victory in securing, against all the influence that Yale could command, the government aid for the Storrs Agricultural College. It has been a battle fought inch by inch, but right prevails and the farmers of the Nutmeg State stand triumphant, a worthy example to farmers everywhere.

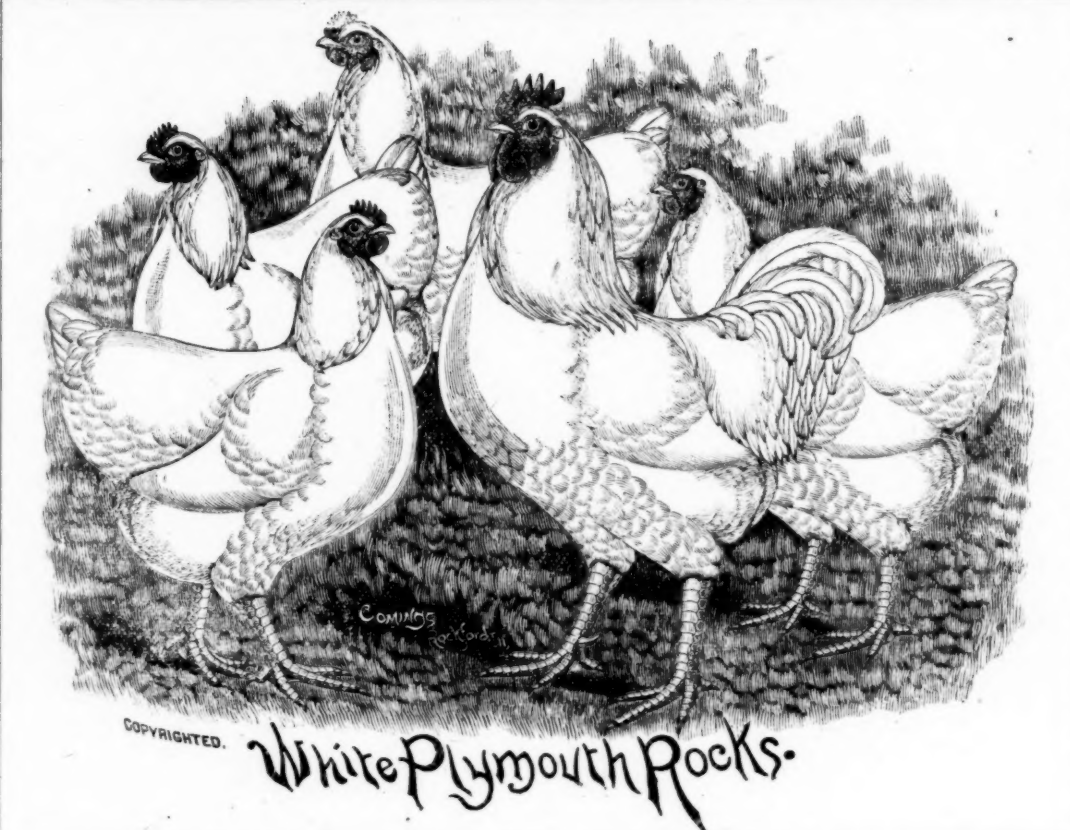
This example is a marked illustration of the importance, and farmers will do well to heed the lesson—of farmers selecting strong men to represent them, not only in the halls of legislation, but also in every interest in which they have a part. Without the aid of born leaders, able men, ready and willing, the agricultural college of that State could not have won its case against the power that Yale could bring to its support. Patrons of Husbandry as well as farmers in general should profit from the example of their fellow workers in this effort.

WOOL IN LAMB'S STOMACH.

Some two weeks ago I had a fine lamb taken sick. The ears drooped, nose hot, breath short, and he became weak so he could not stand but a short time. I supposed he was colicky like I have had lambs several times other years, and gave them castor oil and injection which generally sets them on their feet again all right. But this lamb died in three or four days. I opened him and found in his stomach a ball of wool half the size of a hen's egg. To-day I lost another, making four inside of two weeks, and their stomachs all had a ball of wool; the one that died today being as large as a hen's egg. Could you or any readers of the Farmer tell me what to do for them to prevent them from eating the wool? The lambs that I lost were the largest and fattest of the flock.

I. J. P.
Houlton.

This is not a new difficulty in the forcing of winter lambs, reports having been received in former years of similar experience, including as in this case the death of the lambs. Of course any treatment to be effective must be in the nature of prevention rather than cure. Will readers of the Farmer who have met the same trouble in their flocks give their experience in providing against it, and forward to the Farmer as promptly as practicable, for the benefit of our correspondents and others who may encounter similar difficulties? In our own experience with sheep we never met such a trouble, and none of the authorities on sheep husbandry make any allusion to it in their published works.



White Plymouth Rocks.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Mr. Editor: Can you tell us anything about the Guernseys that were purchased a few years ago for the college farm, and from which we expected so much? How do they compare with the Jerseys at the college farm? G. A. GLOVER.
Naples.

The Farmer has been furnished no data of late of any of the cattle at the college farm. Will Prof. Gower or Prof. Balestini oblige by giving through our columns matters of public interest relating to the herd, thus furnishing the information called for by our correspondent and desired by many other farmers in the State?

Guernseys are rapidly multiplying in the country at large. For many years the Jerseys have monopolized attention as the better bred pure excellence. Their merit in this special direction has proved such as to leave little room for the desire for better results, and still less expectation of finding greater records elsewhere. At one and the same time they have proved the delight of the wealthy, desire of the amateur, and the common farmer's money maker. Hence favor has been slow to fasten on any other breed for the special work, the Jerseys were proving themselves so well able to carry on. But a few individuals have all the while held to the merits of the Guernseys for the same work until at last they have captured a measure of popular favor and are now disputing records as rivals.

Guernseys are distinctively a butter breed, differing measurably in their characteristic make-up from the Jerseys, as the cuts we have from time to time published in the Farmer, show more plainly than we can describe in words. They have not yet recorded such wonderful performances as have been placed to the credit of the Jerseys, yet their working day reputation stands well among those who know them best. In fact it is not too much to expect, we claim, that through skillful breeding, feeding and care, continued through generations, there will be as great improvements and as rapid progress made in performance with this breed as has been the case with the Jerseys. The records in some of the famous herds are already mounting high.

This breed is beginning to attract attention in this State. Already there are a considerable number of small herds started which it is the purpose of their owners to add to their natural increase. Among the individuals making up these herds are drafts from the noted herds of New England. In due time no doubt their blood will make itself still more manifest.

FILLED CHEESE FRAUD IN MAINE.

ED. HOARD'S DAIRYMAN: There is a company talking of building a creamery at Solon. Their plan is to invest about \$5000 and have the farmers take about half of the stock, pay ten cents a gallon in summer and 12 cents in winter for milk that will make a pound of butter to a quart. They propose to make filled cheese of the skim milk. Solon has never been a dairymen town, but is celebrated for its white-faced sheep.

It seems to me that if milk can be bought at that rate in large quantities, it would be a good plan to take stock and make one's own butter at home. Would like to hear through the Dairyman what you think of it.

A FARMER.
We think a first-class case of swindling and trust that every man who nibbles at the gilded bait will get hooked and lose two dollars for every one he invests. Filled cheese is a fraud and we have no sympathy with the man, be he farmer or merchant, who engages in that sort of business.

SPRAYING FOR CANKER WORMS.

Editor of the Maine Farmer: Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your excellent paper, the proper time to spray fruit trees to protect them against the canker worm? Yours respectfully,
GEO. HATCH.
Wells Depot.

The destruction of any leaf-eating insect is easily effected by spraying its feeding ground with arsenical poisons. This applies to the canker worm in common with other insects. The time to spray is when the first appearance of its work on the foliage of the trees is discovered.

Communications.

THE PIG.

BY W. H. PEARSON.

Almost from time immemorial have the praises of the "patient ox," "the mild-eyed, gentle cow," been celebrated in both prose and verse; while the more humble pig has been ruthlessly consigned unheard, undefended to ill deserved reproach, and condemnation, as the one solitary individual in the whole animal kingdom, possessing a perverse and contrary disposition excelling in innate cunningness that of his master man.

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Mr. Editor: In the Farmer of April 6th, A. P. Ayer asks about clover. I will give my experience. I have seeded from six to eight acres in a year to clover, without grain. There have been from three or four years for the 75 years past but I have sown some land to clover, without grain. I never missed getting a crop of feed the first year.

no valid excuse for the brutal treatment he too often receives. Given time and opportunity to investigate, to feel his way, and assure himself of his perfect safety, the pig is docile and tractable, and as easily led as any other of our domestic animals. The habitat of the pig is the world. It thrives in every climate. Omnivorous in habit, nothing comes amiss, either vegetable or animal in substance, for the gratification of its voracious appetite. Notwithstanding the Mosaic interdiction—which, by the way, it seems difficult to see the reason for, it is the leading animal in the food supply of the world, furnishing to the epicure and common laborer alike a food of once palatable, nutritious and healthful. The reputation of the hog as a foul, unclean beast in its habits is unfounded, for though delighting to wallow in the mud, it chooses a dry, warm nest in which to sleep, which is kept scrupulously clean and neat. Its fecundity is remarkable.

An instance came under the observation of the writer, in which a sow was the mother of twenty-one pigs at one litter, and if you don't find a stone two feet deep, I will pay you for digging the hole; also an open ditch, 2½ feet deep to drive a mowing machine either way. When I went onto the farm, I had a debt on my hands, the interest of which was \$1000 a year, and my taxes, which no other means than I got from the soil, described above.

West Hampden.

TREES RAISED IN MAINE NURSERIES.

BY CRANK.

Lemuel Milliken, in his experience with apple trees, given in a late Farmer, claimed that New York trees are better than those grown in our own State. I have a few very fine New York trees in my orchard, but they are no better than those grown in Maine. In fact, my best trees were grown in a Maine nursery. Three years ago this spring I planted some Maine trees where an old orchard had been cleared away the year previous. Those trees were two years old from bud, and four to five feet high. Among the Maine trees are several that came over from Rochester, N. Y. which were set at the same time, and received the same treatment as the others. The Rochester trees were larger when planted than the Maine ones. Now for the result. After three years' growth the largest Maine trees are 11 feet high, 8 feet across the top, and 6 inches in circumference one foot from the ground. The largest Rochester trees are 8 feet high, 5 feet across the top, and 5 inches in circumference one foot from the ground. The average growth of the Maine trees was about four inches more annually than that of the New Yorkers.

INTERESTING LEAF FROM A RICH EXPERIENCE.

BY W. AREY.

Mr. Editor: In the Farmer of April 6th, A. P. Ayer asks about clover. I will give my experience. I have seeded from six to eight acres in a year to clover, without grain. There have been from three or four years for the 75 years past but I have sown some land to clover, without grain. I never missed getting a crop of feed the first year.

give you some idea of what clover will do.

The field was split in two. My neighbor was a go-a-head man, and fixed his same time I did mine, seeded to grass, without grain. The fields were just about alike. He mowed his; I pastured mine. He put his sheep on a run-out pasture adjoining mine, when lambs were selling for 10cts. a lb. I do not think his lambs would weigh 30 lbs., but at 10 cts. that would be \$3.00; 5 lbs. wool, at 20 cts., \$1.00; 1 pelt, \$1, makes \$5.00. The smallest lamb I had weighed 50 lbs. Every sheep raised 2 lambs but one. Two sheep shed 15 lbs., at 20 cts.—makes \$3.00; 150 lbs. lambs, \$15.00; 3 pelts at \$1.00—\$3.00.

I will now give you a little of my early experience. They used to send me around in the spring to see how they managed, and then I went in the fall. The first I noticed was in 1816. I made up my mind to work every night. A man came along drunk, and said, "Boy, if you don't steal you never will get rich." I made up my mind if I ever drank rum I never would be a drunkard. Then it was the fashion to have rum. They took a teaspoon to scrape the sugar from the bottom of the tumbler, and I wouldn't do it. I was brought up in a very drunken place, and I never drank enough, even for medicine, to know its taste.

The next thing I learned was in 1817. A man hauling out dressing for corn and potatoes, and striped right through the center different from all the rest, next year sowed it to wheat. This center strip was different, and next year the grass was different, and it could be seen through three different crops of grain and grass. I kept a journal and looked back to see the cause. A man had two cattle, which he kept in a pen, and the dressing he got from that. Since then I have kept my manure under cover and saved all the leavings. I have always kept a journal of my farming business, as well as of other business, and I have done a large amount of it.

My father laid out the fields 40 rods by 24 rods, and said "These are the fields, valued, to show for themselves." Worked for a neighbor for a bushel of potatoes a day, and carried fire and salt to roast potatoes for dinner, and put in that farm over eight miles of stone walls and underdrains, and I think I filled up two acres with stone; and once I worked three weeks, and in other places there I can show you the stone two feet deep; and again you can see two big iron stone about two feet apart, and dirt enough over them to cover a rock over three feet. Another piece I carted for 16 days, and in some places I dug three feet deep and four feet wide, laid a stone wall at the bottom, and made an underdrain. I exchanged land that was underdrained, and in a high state of cultivation. All I did it for was for an advertisement, to show them what clover and cultivation would do. If you dispute it, come to West Hampden and I'll go with you, dig a hole, and if you don't find a stone two feet deep, I will pay you for digging the hole; also an open ditch, 2½ feet deep to drive a mowing machine either way. When I went onto the farm, I had a debt on my hands, the interest of which was \$1000 a year, and my taxes, which no other means than I got from the soil, described above.

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Mr. Dill, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Pease, and many others, whose experiences are too valuable to the public to be lost, and have come in due time to give the farmers an opportunity to put them into test, and know for themselves, and therefore, be benefited by their suggestions. I am especially interested in the article of Winslow Arcey of West Hampden, on reclaiming old grass fields. It is for this purpose that I write this communication, to state through the Farmer what he would do with a worn-out field without a particle of barn-yard manure, so that the farmers may know just what to do without barn manure, and what time to plow, and how deep, and the amount of fertilizers and how applied.

Mr. Editor, this question of keeping up the condition of the soil so that grass can be grown, is one of the most important questions before the farmer, and I do hope that Mr. Arcey and others will communicate through the Farmer in season for them to commence the present spring.

For the Maine Farmer.

IMPROVED ROADS.

BY M. L.

Mr. Editor: I see in the Farmer of this week a second communication from Mr. Emery of Eliot, in regard to improved roads. I hope he will excuse me if I seemed to be too severe on his first letter to the Farmer on that subject, as my observations of the way the public moneys are wasted on pretended repairs on roads lead me to criticize right sharply all such expenditures, and also to inquire whether the money had not better be expended through some different agency. Any candid man will admit we had better improve the means we have, then look for other and more extensive means, which, as Mr. Emery says, will have to be paid for some time. But he must admit there are other parties besides the farmers, who are as directly interested in good roads as he is, and whose property is as much in sight as his, such as the manufacturer, the merchant, the publisher and the railroad; as also the house owner and live stock dealer; so we see the farmer does not pay all of the taxes.

Wells.

For the Maine Farmer.

VARIATIONS IN MILK.

Deerfoot Farm Co's Guernsey Dairy, Contoocook, N. H.

The table below shows the variations of butter fat in the milk of four cows for 14 consecutive milkings. All the cows belonged to one herd, and received the same treatment.

	1	2	3	4
Wednesday night	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7
Thursday morning	3.3	4.6	3.6	4.
Friday morning	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.5
Friday night	4.3	4.5	4.	4.2
Saturday morning	4.	4.2	3.8	3.8
Saturday night	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.3
Sunday morning	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6
Sunday night	3.9	5.	4.1	3.6
Monday morning	3.9	3.5	4.	4.1
Monday night	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.8
Tuesday morning	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.6
Wednesday morning	4.	4.3	3.8	4.

E. W. COWEN, Supt.

For the Maine Farmer.

JOTTINGS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Walnut Hill Creamery at North Yarmouth was started last fall with a \$7000 plant, and the following officers: President, Wm. Osgood, North Yarmouth; Treasurer, H. S. Osgood, Portland; Secretary, A. Larabee, Portland; Directors, A. A. Little, Mr. Scott and Mr. Stockman, Portland, Wm. Osgood, J. Lawrence, Chas. H. Sawyer and E. T. Haskell, North Yarmouth. John Harris is butter maker, and the butter is a No. 1, for which a ready market is found through the Wilson grocery, Portland. The Jumbo separator is used, and everything about the factory is very successful, under the management of Mr. Harris. The amount of milk received the last of March was 4½ tons a day, and increasing from week to week. The patrons are generally satisfied with the returns they are getting.

FEEDERS' COLUMN.

Calf Feeding.

Prof. Curtis in Bulletin No. 19, Iowa Experiment Station, reports the results of an experiment instituted for the purpose of determining the efficacy of different kinds of meal as an accompaniment to skim milk in promoting pounds of gain in calves.

The plan of the experiment was to select six heifer calves, three Shorthorns and three Holsteins as near alike in age, weight and condition as possible, all fairly thrifty calves.

The calves were fed from the 14th of June to the 13th of August inclusive. Two of them were fed oil meal and milk, two oat meal and milk, and two nine-tenths corn meal and one-tenth ground flax. The weights at beginning and close and also the gain are given in the following table:

	First Weight.	Last Weight.	Gain.
Oil meal and milk—Holstein-Friesian	172½	220½	48 lbs.
Shorthorn	132½	200	67½ lbs.
Ground oats and milk—Holstein-Friesian	175½	245½	70 lbs.
Shorthorn	221½	279½	58 lbs.
Corn meal and milk—Holstein-Friesian	172	202½	30½ lbs.
Shorthorn	222	287½	65½ lbs.

Each calf had 20 pounds milk a day and ran at pasture with scanty grass supplemented with green peas and oats. It will be seen that the corn meal made the most growth. The cost of gain on oil meal and milk was 5.4 cents a pound, on oat meal 4.4 cents, on corn meal and flax 3 cents a pound.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.
SERVING THE COUNTRY—NO. III.
Sketches of the Services of a Veteran Maine
Regiment from Maine to Florida.

Incidents of Camp, Field, Picket, Garrison,
Siege, Skirmish, Charge and Battle.

BY JOHN W. LANG.

Co. B, 9th Me. Vet. Inf'y.
The bombardment of Forts Walker and
Beauregard—Capture of the Same—The Flag
goes back to South Carolina to Remain—In-
cidents of Camp and Garrison—Spanish
Wells—Pope Church—Foraging—What was
Done in 1861.

Col. Rich, officers, and men of the
Ninth, received a letter of thanks and
appreciation of services rendered in
helping save the steamer in the late
storm, from D. S. Babcock, commander
of the Coatzacoalcas, dated Nov. 3, '61,
on board ship, off Port Royal.

On the 5th day of November the chan-
nel was buoyed out, and the fleet of
fighting vessels put in battle array. Fire
had been given by the Wabash, Susque-
hanna, and several others, and returned
by the forts, and Beauregard 16, all of
large calibre. The 6th there was a strong
breeze, and considerable sea in the har-
bor, so that it was deemed advisable
not to make the attack that day. The
whole fleet rode at anchor just beyond
cannon shot from the forts. All was ex-
pectation and watchfulness. The rebels
were as confident of sinking the fleet as
the union forces were of capturing the
forts. This is abundantly proved by
papers and letters found after capture.
Some twenty minutes was all they wanted
to send Uncle Sam's ships to the bottom.
When we take into consideration the
number and character of the guns they
had for this purpose, it would seem they
had reason to hope for a successful de-
fence at least. Thursday, Nov. 7, dawned
with a lovely morning. The water was
smooth as the polished surface of a mir-
ror, and there was hardly wind enough
to lift the smoke from at 7 o'clock, an
hour earlier than usual; at 7.30 there were
seven rebel gunboats in sight up
the bay, the Gen. Clinch among them.
At nine the signal for weighing anchor
was given, and strong and willing tars
soon have short, broke out the anchors
from their muddy holds, and hove them
up to place. After a few necessary
evolutions, they started in the order
named.

The vessels in order named, followed
the flagship Wabash, as attacking squad-
ron—the Susquehanna, Mohican, Sem-
inole, Pawnee, Onondaga, Ottawa and
Vandalia. The Bienville, Seneca, Cur-
lew, Augusta and K. B. Forbes, and Mer-
cury as flanking squadron, the main
squadron to do the fighting at the bat-
teries, and the flanking squadron to
drive off the rebel boats, these leaving
of their own accord. Subsequently both
squadrons did good service, keeping up
an incessant firing, the large vessels
keeping up their grand circling prome-
nade, the smaller vessels enflaming the
rebel forts.

The transports with our troops stood
in nearer shore to have as good an ob-
servation as possible of the fight. The
rigging and decks were covered with our
boys, eagerly watching the serenade.
How the troops did cheer as the ball
opened, by the Wabash throwing a few
shells into the woods where the rebel re-
serve was camped, and later when she
opened a broadside on each fort. The
other vessels opened fire, one after
another, and their shells rained thick
and fast upon the great forts. It was
about ten o'clock A. M., when the fleet
fired its first gun. The noise was
terrific, as the effect of the fire was de-
structive. The track formed by the
circling squadron was nearly five miles
in circumference. Bay Point battery,
Phillips Island, or Fort Beauregard,
hailed down their flag at noon after hav-
ing ceased firing. Hilton Head still
held out, sullen and defiant. The fleet
redoubled their fire upon it. At two
o'clock the transports stand in nearer
the shore, make ready their surf boats,
and the troops prepare to land. At 2.30
the fort ceased firing entirely. The
fleet ceased firing and anchored. At
three o'clock the whaleboat of the ves-
sel was manned, and with a white flag
over its bow, went on shore, and the
stars and stripes wave in triumph over
South Carolina soil, and a battered and
deserted rebel fortress. A glorious naval
battle has been won. The cheering from
the troops broke out anew and was long
continued. The bands played "Star
Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia,"
and other patriotic strains. The first flag
was planted by Capt. John Rodgers of the
Wabash, over the old building used as
post Headquarters, and also over the
captured ramparts of the fort. The
honor of raising the second one belongs
to Coxswain Eugene P. Palmer of the
boat's crew.

Ten dead bodies were found, including
a captain of the German artillery, all
horribly torn and mutilated. Capt. Stead-
man and his boat's crew buried them in
the trench of the fort. Wreck and
debris were everywhere, and every-
thing had been abandoned by the rebels
in their precipitate flight. Everything
bore marks of ruin. Their tents were
left standing. In some, everything was
ready for dinner, and supplies were
abundant. The line of retreat of the
rebels was strewn for miles with mus-
kets, knapsacks, blankets, cartridge
boxes, and other things that were thrown
away in flight. They had retreated
across the island to Seabrook, some six
miles, where they took boat for Savan-
nah. The wharf at Seabrook was cov-
ered with abandoned valuables left at
the last moment.

The troops in the fort were the Twelfth
S. C., Col. Jones, the Ninth S. C., Col.
Heywood, and a battalion of German
artillery under Col. Wagner, some 1300
men in all. They also had a field bat-
tery, and 300 troops as a reserve, a little
distance above Hilton Head. The de-
fence was gallant, the retreat a panic.
The Germans did most of the fighting,
and were last to leave. We took some
twenty-five prisoners, mostly sick in hos-
pital. The spoils were 300 muskets,
camp equipment of 11 regiments, 50 can-
non, and great quantities of ammunition.
Our loss was eight killed and 25 wounded.



Perhaps the Most Extensive Corn Raiser in
Eastern Massachusetts.

Is Mr. I. N. Bowditch of Framingham,
who carries on the celebrated Millwood
Farm, formerly the property of his
father, the late E. Frank Bowditch. All
of Mr. Bowditch's farm operations are
carried on very largely by horse power,
land labor being reduced to the mini-
mum. In fact, no hand labor is done
where it can possibly be avoided, the

object being to reduce expenses of culti-
vation to the lowest possible figure. Re-
ferring to his cornfield, a photograph of
which is shown above, which was plant-
ed the past season with Stockbridge corn
manure alone, Mr. Bowditch gives us the
following figures:

Taxes	\$ 9.00
Seed, 2 1/2 bushels	2.25
Stockbridge fertilizer for six acres	14.00
Plowing with sulky plow	15.00
Harrowing and harrow	3.00
Harrowing, horse power	2.50
Wheel hoe, three times	15.00

The rebel loss was thought to be 120
killed and 200 wounded. Our dead were
buried on Hilton Head.
The Wabash was struck 35 times, but
though set leaking, her damage was not
very serious. She did more firing, and
was more and longer exposed to rebel
fire than any of the other vessels. The
Bienville was struck five times, the Pav-
ne nine times. The other vessels were
nearly all hit more or less, but no great
damage was done to any. Most of the
rebel shots went high.

It is very likely there was never a
naval engagement like this, where ships
for so many hours sustained so heavy a
fire, and at such short range, without
being more damaged than were those
of our fleet. The hope and intention of
the enemy to sink our ships in 20 minutes
was not realized, but was not an impos-
sible event. They could concentrate a
large number of guns of heaviest calibre
on any one vessel during the action.
The Wabash fired during the entire
action, 900 shots: the Susquehanna, 500;
the Bienville, 185. The average of the
others was probably 150 each, a total of
some 3500 shot and shell, and the total
cost to the country of capturing these
forts, not far from five million dollars.
War is costly, not only in treasure, but
in blood, in wounds and in health.
Among the guns at Fort Walker were
ten English pieces, with "Georges Rex"
cast on them. At Beauregard on Bay
Point were eight 32-pounders marked
1845, two army sea coast mortars of
1850, evidently stole by Floyd when Sec-
retary of War, and sent South. These
were sent to Washington as trophies.

Thomas Jackson, coxswain of the Wa-
bash, was struck by a fragment which
nearly severed his leg. Leaning against
a gun for support, he drew his sheath
knife from his belt, and endeavored to
sever the hanging limb. His mates car-
ried him below, but he was intent on the
battle, and repeatedly enquired how it
was progressing, and expressed eager
hopes for success. "I hope we'll win it!
I hope we'll win it!" he exclaimed again
and again. In two hours he died; his
last words were for victory, and a word
of thanks that he had been able to do
something for the dear old flag. Henry
Steele, powder boy on Bienville, aged 14
years, was honored for his bravery. He
never flinched for a moment or ceased
in his duties. He was a brave and cool-
headed lad. He belonged in Williams-
burg, N. Y. On the rebel side Surgeon
Buist was killed by a shell in a boom
proof. He was a deserter of his country's
flag. He presented a fearful tableau of death.
Capt. Percival Drayton of the Pocahontas,
brother to Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, com-
mander of the rebel forces. Captain
Steadman of the Bienville was also a
South Carolinian.

Flag Officer Dupont, in his official re-
port to the Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec-
retary of the Navy, under date of Nov. 8,
1861, says:

I have the honor to inform you that
yesterday I attacked the batteries of the
enemy on Bay Point and Hilton Head,
and Forts Walker and Beauregard, and
succeeded in silencing them after an
engagement of four hours' duration and
driving away the squadron of rebel
steamers under the command of Tatal.
The reconnaissance of yesterday made us
satisfied with the superiority of our
fleet, and to that I directed my special
efforts, engaging it at a distance of 800
and afterwards at 600 yards. But the
plan of the attack brought the squadron
into too much haste to submit to the in-
sult of the enemy at sunrise on that
of Beauregard. The defeat of the en-
emy terminated in utter rout and con-
fusion. Their quarters and encamp-
ment were abandoned without an at-
tempt to carry away either public or
private property. The ground over
which they fled was strewn with the
arms of private soldiers, and the officers,
in too much haste to submit to the in-
sult of the enemy, abandoned their
cannons and a company of seamen. I
took possession of the deserted ground
and held the forts on Hilton Head until
the arrival of Gen. Sherman, to whom I
had the honor to transfer the command.
We had captured 43 pieces of cannon,
most of them of the heaviest calibre, the
rebel flags, and two small brass field-
pieces lately belonging to the State of
South Carolina. It is the gratifying
duty of the Commander-in-Chief to
make public acknowledgment of his
entire commendation of the coolness,
discipline, skill and gallantry displayed
by the officers and men under his com-
mand in the capture of the batteries at
Hilton Head and Bay Point after an
action of four hours' duration.

The Flag Officer fully sympathizes
with the officers and men of his squad-
ron in the satisfaction which they must
feel at seeing the ensign of the United
States once more in the State of South
Carolina, which has been the chief
prompter of this wicked and unprovoked
rebellion they have been called upon
to suppress.

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading
Squadron.

"Had this blow been followed up"

Corn for Fourteen Cents Per Bushel.

Mr. Bowditch says
that he considers \$8 a ton a very low
valuation for the fodder, because, he
claims, he can increase the flow of milk
and make just as good and even better
butter than with hay, and, for this re-
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\$12 a ton for home consumption; but \$8
per ton is about its market value. Mr.
Bowditch also tells us that he planted
another field of sixteen acres for fodder,
but as it got too dry to feed he harvested

about seven and one-half acres of it,
which yielded 900 bushels of corn on the
ear and 30 tons of fodder. This land had
been planted with corn for fifteen years
out of the last seventeen, and, of late
years, always with Stockbridge corn
manure. The soil is very light, and any
manure leaches right through it. Mr.
Bowditch cultivates very much the same
as his late father, who wrote in 1887:
"The two things I should lay stress on
are, first, heavy rolling after planting
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soon as the rows can be plainly seen, and
before the weeds start, and keep it going
longer than you think you ought to.
One or two horse hoeings with the wheel
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mer farmers who ask for it.

and see if he doesn't scale the fence and
help himself as soon as you are out of
sight. I might preach a sermon on the
influence of horticulture on moral
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If the average farmer were in the
habit of buying fruits and vegetables to
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preciate a good garden.
But let us consider ways and means,
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The Requisites of a Good Garden.
The soil should, if possible, be a rich,
sandy loam with a southern exposure,
and it should be well drained. It is not
always possible to select the most de-
sirable soils, but by careful working, and
the addition of an abundance of organic
matter, good results may be obtained
from heavy land. Perseverance will win
under almost any conditions, and with
the wide range of vegetables from which
to select, we can adapt our crops to our
soils.

Fertilizers in abundance are indis-
pensable. It is a mistake to suppose
that a good garden can be secured on
soil which will grow a fair crop of corn
or wheat. As a rule well rotted stable
manure is better than commercial fer-
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amount of organic matter in the soil.
If the garden is large enough so a part
of it can be seeded with clover every few
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low it to leach on the land than to leave
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notion that certain crops, as tomatoes,
beets, etc., require relatively poor soil,
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growth we must feed for it, just as truly
as we must feed for animal growth.

The garden should be long and nar-
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should be in rows wide enough apart to
admit the use of a horse and cultivator.
With a horse and cultivator a man can
do more in half an hour, and do it bet-
ter, than he will do all day with an
ordinary hoe.
The speaker then gave a description
of various garden implements, and di-
rections for the culture of the leading
vegetables.

Don't attempt too much. Better grow
a few things, and grow them well, than
to have a quantity of inferior stuff. The
following varieties may be recommended
for the home garden:
Asparagus—Conover's Colossal.
Bean—Yellow Eyed Wax, Refugee,
Pride of Newtown.
Beet—Egyptian, Edmonds', Bassano.
Cabbage—Jersey Wakefield, Early
Summer, Flat Dutch.
Carrot—Early Horn, Altringham,
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green.
Cucumber—White Spine, Early Clus-
ter.
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Tomato—Ignomus or Perfection,
Beauty, Golden Queen.

If vegetables are good on a farm, fruits
are better. But how often are the re-
quests of wife and children to procure
fruits for the home garden denied, with
the remark, "We can't afford it," or
"Our soil is not suitable"—statements
both of which are untrue, as you will
agree if you stop to think.
Strawberry plants may be obtained
from any reliable nurseryman for 50
cents to 75 cents per hundred. Rasp-
berry and blackberry bushes will cost
50 cents to \$1.00 per dozen, and currants
50 cents per dozen. Five dollars, then,
will purchase 200 strawberry plants, 2
dozen raspberry, 1 dozen blackberry and
1 dozen currant bushes, even if we take
some of the higher priced varieties. It
will take you and your boy half a day
to set these bushes in the border of the
garden. Little or no extra time will be
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And what are the returns? From 200
strawberry plants set in the spring, if
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partial crop the second year, and will
send up suckers so you can extend the
planting. The same is true of the
blackberries. The currants bear some
fruit, but will not increase in number.
The second season after planting,
under ordinary conditions, a good crop
of fruit may be expected from all of
these. Of course the quantity cannot be
large, from so few bushes, but you have

fine patch of undug sweet potatoes in a
lot. After digging up a quantity of the
tubers, he looked around for something
to carry them into camp. While look-
ing about for a solution of the puzzle,
he discovered a pair of drawers of the
pattern not worn by men, hanging on the
line with the rest of the family wash.
Tying the ends of the legs with strings,
he filled them up, buttoned them, and
swung them over his head, with the legs
hanging down in front, each side of
his neck, the most of the weight rest-
ing on his shoulders, and so he returned
to quarters with his spoils. He remarked
upon unloading "that the thing fitted as
nicely as an ox-bow."

The regiment remained at Hilton Head
doing garrison, fatigue, and out post duty
through December, drilling and improv-
ing in discipline and efficiency. Some
were sick in hospital, some few died,
but the general health of the men was
good. These months of service at Hil-
ton Head, and afterward at Fernandina,
Fla., and here again at the Head, was
among the pleasantest in its experience.
In fact we may candidly say they were
the best of all, and the boys look back
to them as bright places in their soldier
life. Morris Island, and Richmond and
Petersburg campaigns, were yet in the
future, and had not unrolled their hard-
ships or claimed their bloody sacrifices.

We may be permitted here to pause a
moment at the close of the year 1861,
and see what had been done in outline
toward crushing the rebellion, and the
situation. The rebels had captured Har-
per's Ferry arsenal and Norfolk Navy
Yard. They had won Bull Run, Wilson's
Creek, Big Bethel, Carthage, Lexington,
Belmont and Ball's Bluff. They had
taken Fort Sumpter and all U. S. forts
in their limits, except Pickens and Mon-
roe. Their army was equal in numbers
to that of ours. The Union had held
Monroe and Pickens, captured Hat-
ters Inlet and Port Royal. They had
gained victories at Phillipi, Rich Mount-
ain, Booneville, Carrick's Ford, Cheat
Mountain, Canineferry Ferry and Doan-
ville. They had saved Missouri, Mary-
land and West Virginia, and blockaded
the seaboard of the South.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.
"Abstract of 'A Practical Talk' by Prof. W.
M. Munson, Orono, before Riverside Grange,
West Brewer."
We are living in a day of specialties
in every walk in life, and it is the
specialist who, to use a homely phrase,
"gets there." That it is impossible,
however, to carry on the operations of
general farming, or of any of the special
branches of agriculture, and still enjoy
some of the blessings to which the farm-
er is naturally heir—but of which, how-
ever, to his own ignorance or carelessness,
he is too often deprived—I am not ready
to admit. I shall therefore attempt to
show the close relations which should
exist between horticulture and the farm.
It has been truly said: "Horticulture
is the refinement of agriculture," and
one of the most important relations
of horticulture to farm life is its educa-
tional, its refining influence. The pro-
gressive farmer of to-day is beginning to
realize that "his lot is not of life to live,"
to exist; to eat and work and sleep. He
is beginning to see that it is possible for
him, no matter how limited his means,
to have a home. The importance of
horticultural work in making the home
attractive is at once evident. But let us
first of all consider some of the practi-
cal questions which must be met in the
union of farm and garden.

A very practical question is that of
food supply. Tell me the food supply
of a man or of a nation, and in general I
will tell you the position that man or
that nation holds in the scale of civilization.
But coming right to our own
doors, the very first objection we meet
is, "I haven't time to bother with a
garden, or with fruits, or with a 'posy
bed.'" Is that true? How long would it
take to fit a quarter of an acre for
planting? How long would it take to
go through the garden with a cultivator?
How long would it take to spade up a
small area for a few flowers, to make
home a little brighter and wife a little
happier? Why can't you draw manure
on to the garden in winter? When you
have been to the village, and haven't
time to go out in the field, why not
spend a little time in the garden? I re-
peat the question: Is the objection true?
If so, the man who makes it con-
fesses a weakness in his management;
confesses that there are leaks that he
has not stopped.

Some one has truthfully said, "The
man who willfully and needlessly de-
prives his family of the privileges of a
good garden, fails in one of his foremost
duties. He cannot possibly be a good
husband nor a good father, and he cer-
tainly is not a good Christian."
Feed a boy on pork and potatoes all
the year, and then place him on the
leeward side of a fine strawberry bed,
or a pear tree loaded with luscious fruit,

that he considers \$8 a ton a very low
valuation for the fodder, because, he
claims, he can increase the flow of milk
and make just as good and even better
butter than with hay, and, for this re-
ason, considers the fodder worth at least
\$12 a ton for home consumption; but \$8
per ton is about its market value. Mr.
Bowditch also tells us that he planted
another field of sixteen acres for fodder,
but as it got too dry to feed he harvested

about seven and one-half acres of it,
which yielded 900 bushels of corn on the
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years, always with Stockbridge corn
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manure leaches right through it. Mr.
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(for I believe in drill culture), and

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notion that certain crops, as tomatoes,
beets, etc., require relatively poor soil,
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The speaker then gave a description
of various garden implements, and di-
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the remark, "We can't afford it," or
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both of which are untrue, as you will
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enough to make a much larger bed if
desired. The raspberries will give a
partial crop the second year, and will
send up suckers so you can extend the
planting. The same is true of the
blackberries. The currants bear some
fruit, but will not increase in number.
The second season after planting,
under ordinary conditions, a good crop
of fruit may be expected from all of
these. Of course the quantity cannot be
large, from so few bushes, but you have

the material for larger plantings, and
will be amply repaid for the outlay in
this direction. In general, I would ad-
vise getting more plants to begin with—
say 4 dozen raspberry, 2 dozen black-
berry and 2 dozen currant. The season
of small fruits should last about two
and one-half months, beginning with
strawberries in June.

Culture of Strawberries.
Any soil that will raise good corn will
raise strawberries, though sandy loam is
preferable. For general purposes the
matted row system is preferred. Set
the plants in rows about 3 1/2 feet apart.
Cultivate freely during the first season,
and each year after the fruit is off. Pro-
tect in winter by means of boughs, or by
leaves or straw. The best results will
be obtained if a new bed is started about
every second or third year. If troubled
with strawberry rust, burn the vines after
the fruit is removed. Avoid planting
strawberries on land that has lain in
soil for a few years, as the white grub is
always troublesome in such locations.
Sharpless, Bubach, Haverland, and
Parker Earle may be named as varieties
worthy of general culture.

Following the strawberries come the
currants and raspberries.
Currants prefer rather a strong soil,
not too dry, but well drained. When
once established currant bushes will last
for ten years or more, and do well. Set
the plants in rows 5 feet apart, and about
4 feet between the plants. The only at-
tention they require is to cut out some of
the shoots if they become too thick, and
to keep the ground rich and well cul-
tivated or mulched. Pruning is best
done in winter or early spring, and it is
well to remember that the fruit is borne
on branches at least two years old.
Victoria, Prince Albert and White
Grape are good varieties.

The raspberry is not quite so easily
grown as the currant, but with care in
setting there is seldom trouble. The
roots should never be allowed to dry be-
fore setting. When the bushes are about
3 1/2 feet high pinch off the tops, and as
the side shoots get too long cut them
back to about 15 inches. In this way
the bushes are self-supporting. Cut-
bert and Turner are among the best red
varieties. Golden Queen is an excellent
yellow sort, while Gregg is a good black
variety. Shaffer is also a good sort.

Blackberry.
The soil should not be so rich as for
raspberries, as growth will be too
rampant. Prune severely or the plants
soon get beyond control. Agawam,
Taylor and Snyder are among the best
white varieties.

Horticulture should also play a more
important part in the general surround-
ings of the home. Every ten dollars
spent in improving the home grounds
will increase the market value of the
farm by one hundred dollars, to say noth-
ing of the increased pleasure wife and
children will derive from the more at-
tractive surroundings.

Do away with fences whenever possi-
ble. Unless needed to keep stock in a
pasture, or for some other good reason,
a fence is a useless extravagance, and is
a harbor for noxious weeds and for
bushes and stones.

Screen the outbuildings by plantings
of evergreens, or by a lattice work trellis
covered with vines. A citizen of
Maine can have no excuse for not hav-
ing evergreens on his grounds. White
spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar, are all
good.

Groups of evergreens on the windward
side of the house are valuable from an
economic point of view, in the saving of
fuel. Vines over the veranda or climbing
to the side of the house, will hide
defects and lend an air of quietness to
the home.

Besides the evergreen trees mentioned,
mountain ash, high-bush cranberry,
moss-wood, arrowwood, stag-horn so-
mac, mountain maple, the elms, the
birches, willows, pines, oaks, and a
"thousand and one" other native trees
and shrubs, equaling in beauty many of
the high-priced species imported by
nurserymen, are close at hand and easily
obtained.

Do not attempt everything at once. A
gradual transformation brought about
by continued effort, will increase the
satisfaction with the results obtained.

Of Course You Read
The testimonials frequently published
in this paper relating to Hood's Sessa-
rilla. They are from reliable people,
state simple facts, and show beyond a
doubt that HOOD'S CURE. Why don't
you try this medicine? Be sure to get
Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the
digestive organs and the liver, are cured
by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner
Pill.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive
cure for sick headache, biliousness, con-
stipation, pain in the side, and all liver
troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Try them.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

TERMS.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions, and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Cumberland county.
Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Penobscot county.It can hardly be realized that we have
entered upon the last half of spring.We acknowledge the receipt of fine
specimens of seeds from the well known
seed firms of James J. H. Gregory &
Sons, Marblehead, Mass., who will send
catalogues free to all.A postage stamp sticker has been in-
vented. It must be a big one to do
effective work on the new Columbian
stamps. Now invent a sticker to deal
with the fellow who invented them.Frank P. Wood of Bangor has sum-
marized the purchase from the re-
ceiver of the Maverick National Bank of
Boston, all the interest of the bank in
250 acres of land at Mt. Desert, a large
part of which is the village of Bar Har-
bor, 20 acres at Bass Harbor head, and a
half interest in Hotel Porcupine, Bar
Harbor.On Tuesday the grand naval squadron
took possession of New York bay and
harbor. The great war ships presented
a grand and impressive spectacle as they
entered the harbor, in preparation for
the grandest naval review the world has
ever seen, which takes place to-day.
There were twenty-seven ships, formed
in two columns.Professor Davis' life saving kite was
successfully floated, on Monday, from
Brenton's Reef lightship, in Newport,
R. I., to the shore, a mile and a half,
with a line attached, in 25 mile breeze.
One mile of line was run out in 41
minutes. Two kites were used, one was
attached to a float at the lead end of the
line, and the other half a mile back of that.One of the friskiest journalists in
Maine is the veteran Editor Drisko of
the *Maclach Union*, who is not only re-
markably well preserved himself, but de-
clares he uses with great success in the
performance of the varied duties of a
busy newspaper man, the same buck-saw
that his father used in 1835, which shows
no trace of the teeth of time, or of any
teeth but its own, in its admirable dis-
charge of its journalistic functions.On May 6th, a general reunion of Maine
State College alumni will be held in
Boston. Three alumni associations, the
New York, Boston and Western Maine,
will be represented. From the Western
Maine, President S. W. Bates and Secre-
tary E. H. Elwell and others will go.
The Trustees will be represented by
Hon. W. T. Haines of Waterville, and
Hon. Henry Lord of Bangor. President
M. C. Fernald will also be present.Those interested should not overlook
the fact that the racing colts stakes
opened by the State Agricultural Society,
and the racing stake race for horses
eligible to the 2.35 class, both close next
Tuesday, when colts and horses must be
named. This is the first year these
stakes have been opened and the response
should be generous. Send in your en-
tries to the Secretary, G. M. Twitchell,
Augusta.A meeting of the creditors of the At-
kinson House Furnishing Company was
held in Boston, Thursday. Assignee
Libby presented a statement showing li-
abilities of \$2,316,220, of which \$2,150,220
is direct, and \$166,000 contingent. The
nominal assets are \$1,882,263. Mr. At-
kinson submitted a plan for settlement
involving the payment of 50 cents on a
dollar, 20 cents in cash, and 30 cents in
stock in the company. This proposition
was referred to a committee of ten,
which is to consider it.That well known New England char-
acter, "Comical Brown," died in Boston,
Saturday afternoon, the result of a shock
of apoplexy which he sustained Friday.
His real name was William B. Brown,
and he was born at Lancaster, Mass.,
August 6, 1833. He began his career as
a showman when 10 years old. His
character was above reproach. He was
open-hearted and always ready to extend
a helping hand to his less fortunate
fellows. He gave concerts through-
out Maine for many years, and has
caused in his day, more laughter, per-
haps than any man of his time. "That
Comical Brown," he used to head his
handbills, and their appearance was a
signal for general rejoicing in the country
towns. His coming was looked forward
to with much more joy than Fourth
of July, or even "cattle show."Inquiries have been made when the
trial of Miss Lizzie Borden of Fall River,
Mass., is to take place, and the question
cannot be definitely answered. It is as-
sumed in Fall River that the trial will
take place in June, on the theory that
Attorney-General Pillsbury will have re-
covered his health by that time. Mean-
time the accused woman has been kept in
jail and tortured for seven months by the
suspense of her position, and of the in-
humanity of this there can be no two
opinions, whatever may be said of her
probable innocence or guilt. The law's
delay in this matter, however unavoidable
it may have been, is cruel in the ex-
treme. It is certainly possible to im-
agine the innocence of the accused—in-
deed, it must be assumed until con-
viction has been had—and from this point
of view the position of Miss Borden in
Taunton jail has been trying beyond ex-
pression. Miss Emma Borden, sister of
the accused, is still living in the family
home in Fall River.

INSIDE THE GATES.

Lucy Larcum, whose life was a con-
stant poem, died of heart trouble, at her
apartments on Commonwealth avenue,
Boston, last week. Her death marks the
departure of another of New England's
older and most purely representative
poets, and, among women, the truest
lyric poet that New England has yet
produced. The early poetic utterances
of Lucy Larcum were as spontaneous as
the song of the bird in the grove or the
willow-wood. Her songs were the over-
flow of a broadly human and deeply re-
ligious heart, and an observation in ac-
cord with every throbbing of nature. She
was a woman of rare sweetness, grace of
character and originality. Lucy Larcum
marked an era in American literature.
She was the articulate product of con-
ditions never before produced in this or
any other country. Her poetry was
unique in its mingling of practical and
spiritual appeal; she herself was unique;
we are not likely to look upon her like
again, for she was a product of her
epoch.

She was born in Beverly, Mass., in
1826. Her father was a sea-faring man
who died when she was a child. Among
her best poems are "Hannah Binding
Shoes," "The Rose Enthroned," "A
Loyal Woman's No," and "Childhood
Songs." Of late she has turned her at-
tention more to prose writing, and among
such productions are an article in the
Atlantic Monthly about 1881 entitled
"Among Lowell Mill Girls," books en-
titled "A New England Girlhood,"
"Breathings of the Better Life," "Beck-
onings," "As it is in Heaven," and "The
Unseen Friend." Her poems have been
collected in a volume of the "Household
Series" of the poets.

During much of her earlier life she
was teacher in some of the principal
young ladies' seminaries of Massachusetts.
While *Our Young Folks* was published
she was connected with it, part of the
time as associate editor, and part of the
time as leading editor.

The last published poem by Miss
Larcum appeared in the *Independent*,
and it possesses interest from the fact
that it is her last production, and it
seems to give a glimpse of the eternal life
into which the sweet singer has entered.
Its refrain is peculiarly significant:

"Dreaming and Waking."
Beside the road I dreamed of Heaven:
I heard its far-off fountains play;
I heard the song of souls forgiven,
And fragrance of that unknown land.
I dreamed I saw an angel come
Down from those heights to lead me home.
His eyes were kind; his robes dropped dew
And fragrance of that unknown land.
He spoke, but in no tongue I knew—
No language I could understand;
And with a glance of his eyes he said:
"Thou knowest not love's alphabet."

A pilgrim passed, "And didst thou hear,"
I asked him, "what the angel said?"
"Whispered the fragrance of my ear."
"Ere onward into light he sped,"
I heard the angel sigh, "Not yet."
"Thou knowest not love's alphabet."
"Oh, comrades mine, thou dreamest in vain."
"Of Heaven, if here thou hast not found,
In soothing human grief and pain,
That earth itself is holy ground,
Unpracticed in love's idioms thou,
A foreigner to heaven art thou."

"Cold wouldst thou walk, and blind, and dumb,
Among those flaming floors above,
A homeless alien, for the sum
Of all their thoughts and deeds is love.
And they who leave not self behind,
No Heaven in Heaven itself can find."

"Rejoice that with the sons of men
A little while thou livest here to love."
"Go, read the Book of Life again,
Go back and learn love's alphabet
Of Christ the Master. He will teach
Thy lips to shape the heavenly speech."

I looked within; a dreary scroll
Of lovesick, dull, self-blinded eyes
I saw my hundredfold unroll.
Of my fellow pilgrim's gaze
I caught the gleam of heaven above;
Such glory played around his feet!

He went his way, I turned again,
Ashamed and weeping, to the road,
Through the suffering sons of men;
A beckoning hand and then I stood,
I heard a Voice: "Thou art forgiven!"
"Come follow me, and learn of me,
And I will teach thee how to love."
My Master! now I turn to thee,
I sigh no more for Heaven above;
Thy human soul is angel bright;
Thy Presence here is Heaven's own light!

A MEMORABLE DAY.

One hundred and eighteen years ago,
Wednesday the 19th, the battle of Lex-
ington was fought, and the British au-
thorities in Boston were made to under-
stand that the Yankees really intended,
if need should be, to stand up for their
rights in face of bayonets and bullets.
It was a great surprise to General Gage
and his men to learn, and in so unpleas-
ant a manner, that the farmers of Massa-
chusetts could resist regular troops and
drive them back to their camp in any-
thing but good order.

It is true that the Lexington affair did
not fill the British commanders with the
respect for the fighting ability of the col-
onists that they felt for it after the re-
work on Breed's Hill, but it did begin the
day of opening their eyes, and made
them more cautious than they had been.

It was on this day, too, thirty-two
years ago, that the Massachusetts Sixth
was fired upon in the streets of Balti-
more, an outrage that sent the loyal
blood of the North leaping more hotly
than ever through its veins, and
prompted thousands of men to offer their
lives to their country.

Thus the 19th of April is a particu-
larly memorable day in the annals of
Massachusetts, and one that will never
be forgotten as long as the common-
wealth endures.

The soldiers at the National Home,
Togus, had a great treat on Friday in a
visit from Dr. Keeley, the originator of
the cure with his own hand to those under
treatment here. On his journey to the
Home, the Doctor had continuous ova-
tions all along the route. Dr. Keeley is
a fine looking gentleman, in the vicinity
of sixty years of age, an interesting and
pleasant conversationalist, and of course
very enthusiastic over the great work in
which he is engaged. About 104,000
men and women in this country have
been cured of the liquor habit by his
treatment.

Notwithstanding the serious delay oc-
casioned by bad weather, the managers
of the World's Fair are promising to have
things in presentable shape, at Chicago,
by next Monday. Under no circum-
stances will the opening be postponed.

The new Lewiston paper, the *Daily
Sun*, has been enlarged to eight pages,
this being made necessary by the in-
crease of business, and the paper is
only a little over ten weeks old.

FAST DAY SERVICES.

The services at the First Baptist
church, in this city, on Thursday morn-
ing, were more fully attended than usual,
it being truly a union meeting, all the
Protestant denominations being repre-
sented. Special and appropriate singing
was arranged by the choir. The clergy-
men taking part in the preliminary ser-
vices were Rev. Messrs. Leland, Newbert,
Williamson, and Penney.

The sermon was preached by Rev. J.
M. Wyman, from the text in Esther iv.
14, "For if thou altogether holdest thy
peace at this time, then shall there en-
large and deliverance arise to the Jews
from another place; but thou and thy
father's house shall be destroyed; and
who knows whether thou art come to the
kingdom for such a time as this?"

Real facts are developed from the neces-
sities of the times. The speaker de-
scribed the condition of affairs at the
time Mordecai uttered the words of the
text—a corrupt and violent ruler with
his follower Haman, conspiring to crush
out the Jews. Then was the appeal
made to Esther to make use of her posi-
tion and opportunity to turn aside the
threatened evil. On that occasion was
the fast instituted. She was appealed to
on the lower motive of self-preservation,
which indeed is a worthy motive. How
many people refuse to engage in a cru-
sade against evil because they fear for
their property, their standing, or their
party. We adopt a close-mouthed, do-
nothing policy. But the path of safety
is the path of courage, and we should be
bold and aggressive in battling against
evil. To be inactive, to succumb to
evil tendencies.

He referred to the great danger that
menaces the nation in the class of im-
migrants that flock to our shores—full
of vices and other deficiencies, without
enough of manhood to make American
citizens—furnishing Sabbath breakers
and law-breakers, to fill our almshouses
and penitentiaries. We have got to have
the courage to grapple with that evil.

Another evil to be considered is the
growth and magnitude of the Roman
Catholic church, that seeks to crush out
free schools, a free press and free speech.
Possessing not a single loyal American
idea, it is bound, hand and foot to the
car of Rome. It is an institution that
threatens much to our country. And
that, too, is a question to be grappled
with.

The next evil considered was that of
strong drink, for which \$900,000,000 are
expended annually in this country. The
preacher gave figures, almost startling in
their character, showing the determina-
tion and purpose of those engaged in this
feverish trade.

Do not all these things show the neces-
sity of reform? If we allow Godliness
to continue, the church itself will be af-
fected. We must not hesitate to hold
back; that is the way of death. God's
purposes are to be accomplished, but
happy are we if we have a part in their
accomplishment. We must rise in our
might. We cannot excuse ourselves.
We must take our stand. There is a
higher motive than that of self-preservation;
it is to be in harmony with God's
motives. The cause is going to succeed.
Are we to be included in the success?
There will be dark days, trials will come,
but we must toil on to the end. It is
possible for us to achieve complete suc-
cess.

The sermon was a trumpet-call to ac-
tion; a recognition of present and threat-
ened evils, but inciting the hearer to
courage and faith in the triumph of right
and truth.

MAINE SAVINGS BANKS.

There was a large gathering of rep-
resentatives of the various saving banks of
the State held at the Portland Savings
Bank Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Edward A. Noyes, treasurer of the
Portland Savings bank, presided, and
Treasurer M. H. Keeley of the Saco and
Biddeford Savings bank, was elected
Secretary.

An organization was formed to be
called the Savings Bank Association of
Maine, and a constitution was adopted.
The idea of the association as stated in
the preamble is to promote the general
welfare and usefulness of savings insti-
tutions of the State and to secure uniform-
ity of action, together with the practical
benefit to be derived from personal ac-
quaintance, and from the discussion of
subjects of importance to the banking
institutions of the State.

These officers of the association were
elected:

President—Edward A. Noyes, Port-
land.

Vice President—Wm. S. Badger, Au-
gusta.

Executive Council—Weston Thomp-
son, Brunswick; A. G. Rogers, Portland;
James Adams, Bangor; Geo. S. Wood-
man, Auburn; E. P. Burnham, Saco, and
President and Vice President *Ex-Officio*.

The Secretary and Treasurer will be
chosen by the Executive Council.

The company numbered about fifty.
The formation of this association is some-
thing that has been contemplated for the
past ten years, or more, but it is only
now that the project has taken form prac-
tically. It is in line with the action of
savings banks in other States, and will
be of great advantage to all these insti-
tutions.

Those who think that the Indian is
not doing anything to earn his bread and
butter should examine carefully the govern-
ment pay roll which shows the sums
disbursed for a year to Indians "for value
received" in the shape of labor. The
sum of \$280,000 appears as the amount
paid them for hay and other agricultural
supplies furnished for the army and the
agencies; \$105,000 was paid them for
transporting supplies; \$138,000 for labor
performed at the various agencies; \$118-
000 for work performed as reservation
police, and so on through an extended
list. The constant increase of applica-
tion to industrial and agricultural pur-
suits is shown by the fact that the govern-
ment payments last year for Indian
labor were 50 per cent larger than for the
preceding year. "The lazy red man"
appears to be gradually becoming a very
industrious member of society.

Those western cyclones appear to have
almost irresistible power, but there is
no record that a single mortgage has
been lifted by them.

MASSACHUSETTS IN APRIL.

Editorial Correspondence.

A Maine man naturally supposes that
the season in Massachusetts must nec-
essarily be from ten days to two weeks
in advance of his own State; and this
may have been true, but not this year.
Everywhere the same old conditions are
to be seen and the indications are that
the crop producing area of '93 must fall
considerably below that of '92. Along
the sandy portions of York county where
the soil is ready for work as soon as the
snow disappears, and so in the coast
towns of Massachusetts something has
been done, but back in the inland towns
little has been accomplished. Within
a radius of forty or fifty miles of Bos-
ton, where the population is dense, the
farmers find their special lines of work
most profitable.

At Hingham an opportunity was af-
forded to glance over the farm of Hon.
Edmund Hersey, known to many sections
of Maine because of his attendance up-
on, and valuable addresses before our
institutes in former years. The special
line of work here is asparagus growing;
four acres being devoted to the crop, and
cranberry culture. On the light, early
portion a half acre of rhubarb, being
being put in, and by its side the aspara-
gus bed—free from weeds and well culti-
vated, already showed signs of the busy
days to come.

An excellent custom with this agri-
cultural society is that of holding
monthly meetings for discussion of farm
and literary topics, at each of which
nominal premiums are offered for dis-
play of fruit, flowers and vegetables.

On the table, the night of our meeting,
were baskets of dandelions and spinach,
rich looking russets, and flowers, and
among these the successfully home
grown mayflower. In these discussions
the object lessons of great profit and their
presence, taken in connection with the
regular monthly meeting, explains why
the members are so active and interested.

Down the Connecticut river from
Springfield may be seen a wonderfully
rich and productive section of country.
The broad intervals stretch away for a
long distance and the roads tell of that
red-sandstone formation which responds
so readily to good cultivation. Tobacco
growing is a leading industry here, and
the prices realized by the growers must
be satisfactory. The yield is stated at
from twelve hundred to two thousand
pounds per acre and the cost of growing
—including fertilizer used—from twelve
to fourteen cents per lb. Last fall it
sold for 35 cts., leaving a "fair living
profit" to the grower. To-day it is down
near to cost of production, and those
who have held their crop, as have some
of the growers of Maine, now naturally
curse the business. Right here is a
moral and a good one. It is not only to
sell when a fair price is offered, but
also to charge any loss resulting from
holding the crop, not to the farm or the
business, but to that speculative mania
which prompted the holding. The dis-
tinction needs to be clearly defined between
legitimate and illegitimate business.

At Agawam we had the great pleasure
of attending a District Grange where
nearly two hundred were gathered. This
differs from our Pomona only that it is a
district and independent organization.
The character of the work done was
about the same as in our Pomona, and
the earnestness and enthusiasm worthy
of emulation.

To discuss the work of the grange and
the responsibility of its members was an
enjoyable task. Here we had the great
pleasure of meeting an old friend, Bro.
J. W. Stockwell, lecturer of the Massa-
chusetts State Grange, who finds his
spare time all taken in going about the
State visiting the patrons in every local-
ity. An active spirit is manifest here in
grange work. Every means and instru-
mentality are being used to further the
growth of the order. No wonder it is
flourishing, for this and this only will
promote growth.

At Pittsfield a visit was made to Allen
Farm and also the large farm of Col.
Cuttings, President of the society. To
these more space must be given than
now is possible. Located 1200 feet above
tide water, among the hills and under
the shadow of the mountains, with very
broad streets, and side-walks lined with
majestic elms, large, roomy lots, beau-
tiful residences and unmistakable evi-
dences of wealth and refinement, the im-
pressions of a winter visit are confirmed
and Pittsfield is one of the most attractive
places to be found in New England. It
is no wonder the residents of Chicago,
St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York
come here to build their expensive sum-
mer homes, and renew their health year
after year.

Of Springfield not much can be writ-
ten save that in spite of wind and snow
and rain a large audience gathered, some
coming fifteen to twenty miles, to dis-
cuss together the problem of breeding
and growing. While Maine was being
favored with sunny skies, the elements
conspired to make Central Massachusetts
an uncomfortable spot that day, April
20th.

Retracing my steps I took a carriage to
a little station in the hills for a four
mile ride, and a climb of 1400 feet.
The ground was white with snow, and
when the top levels were reached the
hills seemed to be thrown at each
other, as in some portions of Oxford Co.
The soil is strong and productive, but
very rocky, nevertheless the farm build-
ings told of thrift and enterprise. From
somewhere an audience of nearly two
hundred gathered in the mud and rain,
and the earnestness and interest man-
ifested would have amply repaid for the
climb and the midnight ride down the
mountain. Blandford must be a beau-
tiful and a restful spot in summer,
and the city people who gather
there are leaving behind, in a very
near, attractive library building
and large list of well selected books,
their testimony to its beauty and the
cordiality of its inhabitants.

For many years the Massachusetts
Ploughman proprietors have maintained
weekly or fortnightly lectures in their
own hall, which have been free to all
who care to attend. The speakers have
been representative men, and the sub-
jects treated directly or indirectly con-
nected with agriculture. These lectures,
printed in full in the *Ploughman*, have
had a wide circulation, and given the
paper an enviable position in the esti-
mation of the reading public. As time
has passed they have come to be consid-
ered a necessity, and on Saturdays they
come in from all parts of the surrounding
country, insuring a representative audi-
ence of intelligent agricultural workers.
For six months each year these meetings
are maintained, and the influence is
steadily being extended. Thus Mr.
Darling, the present able proprietor,
has for four years carried on these lec-
tures at his own expense entirely, and
supplied the public with valuable discus-
sions and papers not possible in any
other way. It is a good work, and one
to be encouraged elsewhere.

The Massachusetts legislature is still
in session, and will be for some time.
Many of the same problems are before it
as were considered at Augusta. The
State Grange here is exerting all its in-
fluence in support of some modifications
of the tax laws which will tend to equal-
ize the expenses of government. They
are met with what the friends of tax re-
form must yet meet in Maine, and that
is the single tax theory, the revenue of the
municipality to be derived entirely from
the real estate. This spirit is active in
Massachusetts, and recruits are being
made, even in the ranks of the farmers.
It is a phase of the problem to which
attention has been called in these columns
many times, that being forewarned our
readers might be forearmed. Earnest
consideration and discussion, only, will
reveal its bearings and effect upon the
great mass of individual tax payers.

The appropriations for agricultural
purposes, but no more than the impor-
tance of the industry demands, the total
amount being \$83,000, independent of
the gypsy moth appropriation. The
public mind has not yet become filled
with the idea that but for the toiler on
field and farm, there could be no exist-
ence, and that as agriculture is fostered
and promoted, all other industries thrive.

Sergeant G. H. Bates of Sabrook, Ill.,
on April 14, went to the dome of the
Capitol at Washington with a silk Ameri-
can flag and saluted the four points of
the compass. It was the twenty-fifth an-
niversary of his arrival in Washington
with that banner after a journey alone,
unarmed and on foot, of 1800 miles
through the South, beginning at Vicks-
burg. The march was undertaken to
prove an assertion made in 1867 that the
people of the South had returned in good
faith to their allegiance and that a man
could safely carry a Union flag through
the country. When he reached Vicks-
burg on his undertaking he was received
with enthusiasm and the women of the
city made the flag for him.

Our correspondent writes:

An unusually large amount of wood
and lumber has been handled in New
Gloucester during the past winter.
Something more than 150 cords of wood
and 30 to 40 carloads of oak and pine
lumber have been shipped from Rowe's
station. From 700 to 800 cords of pulp
wood have been shipped from New
Gloucester station. Norton & Bowie have
handled some 2000 cords of wood and
nearly 350 thousand of hemlock timber,
and the bark from the same. J. P.
Bailey has handled 400 cords of wood
and some 50 thousand of lumber. N. P.
Haskell has put in a large amount of
match lumber for Portland parties,
some days handling 10 thousand with
his own teams. W. Jordan & Co. have
handled an unusually large amount the
past winter. They shipped last fall from
the New Gloucester depot 100 thousand
of seasoned lumber. F. W. Winter, A.
H. Merrill, and the "New Gloucester
Shakers" have also handled quite a large
amount of pine lumber.

Dr. Lapham and Dr. J. F. Hill of this
city propose to compile and publish a
history of the ancient town of Kittery.
This was the first town incorporated in
Maine, and its early history is very inter-
esting. Its settlement dates back to
1623, three years after Plymouth, and its
early settlers were the Peppells, the
Shapleighs, the Chadbourns, the Cutts,
the Frosts, the Hammonds, the Hub-
bards, the Fergusons, the Spinneys,
the Spencers, and many others whose poster-
ity is scattered all over the State and
country. The work will be one of un-
usual interest and one that should com-
mend itself to all who are interested in
the early history of our State. Dr.
Lapham has been so long engaged in
this kind of literary work, that a valu-
able volume may be expected.

Hon. Everett W. Stetson, for many
years a prominent resident of Damaris-
cotta, died last week after a brief illness.
He was identified with the ship-building
interests a quarter of a century ago, be-
ing a member of the firm of Abner Ste-
tson & Sons of that place. He has been
a member of both branches of the legis-
lature of Maine, and also of the gov-
ernor's Council. During the war he
aided with time and from his own pri-
vate fortune in the enlisting and equip-
ping of troops for the great conflict.
His age was 62 years. He leaves a widow.
He has served with marked ability as
member of the Board of Agriculture
from Lincoln county.

The desire for a farmers' institute by
the farmers of Whitefield and vicinity
in the first week in May will be met by
Secretary McKee. He has arranged to
have the institute at Union hall, King's
Mills. The subjects are "Dairying,"
"Farm Crops," "Horticulture" and
"Sheep Husbandry." The speakers will
be I. O. Winslow, F. H. Moores and the
Secretary.

The Governor and his staff, occupying
a special Pullman train, will leave Port-
land for the World's Fair on the morn-
ing of May 30, going by way of Fabian's
and Niagara Falls. The Executive Coun-
cil and their ladies will go on the same
train, occupying a separate car.

Mrs. Jennie Northern of Princeton,
Ky., died a few days ago from an attack
of measles. She was 110 years old and
it was the first time she had had this
child's disease. She leaves a daughter,
who is ninety years old.

From a carefully kept record, it is
found that during the past winter there
were 42 snow storms, and 80 1/2 inches of
snow fell.

CITY NEWS.

—This may certainly be set down as a
backward season.
—O. A. Tuell, Esq., was elected Great
Sagamore at the Great Sun Council of
the Maine Red Men in Bath, Thursday.
—While bad traveling continues, there
has nevertheless been an improvement
during the past few days.
—Next week Gen. W. S. Choate will
begin a tour of inspection of the Militia
of the State.

—Rev. Mr. Cummings, the new Metho-
dist pastor, preached his first sermon on
Sunday, on Christian charity, and it
made a good impression.

—The tuncful frog is not a total ab-
stainer. He will mount a slippery log,
and as the sun goes down repeat the
sad refrain, "Hum, run! Jug-o'-um!"
—"A spring opening!" exclaimed the
good housewife, as she saw a broken
spiral spring penetrating the upholstery
work in the lounge.

—Since the law calling for vital statis-
tics went into force, in February, 1892,
up to the present time, there have been
one hundred and eleven deaths at the
Insane Hospital in this city.

—There have recently been several
cases of diphtheria at the Insane Hospi-
tal, one proving fatal. Every precaution
is taken so that the disease shall not be-
come epidemic.

—Capt. Frank P. Beck, out on Western
avenue, has just purchased a very valu-
able imported stallion, for service, the
merits of which he intends to set forth
in a future issue of the *Farmer*.

—There has been an increase the past
year of about one hundred in the num-
ber of school children in the village dis-
trict. The school age is now five years,
instead of four.

—The old Kimball house, on Weston
street is being prepared for removal to
a lot on the lower part of Sewall street.
The Baptist parsonage will be built on
the vacated lot on Weston street.

—St. Mary's church sends T. J. Lynch
Esq

